

place between second seal pattern and second splitter mirror; c) an image display switching control unit, which having alternating electronic signal controlling on/off status of first liquid crystal panel and second liquid crystal panel alternatively.

15. (Once Amended) An optical seal comparator in accordance with claim 1, 3, 8 or 10 further comprising an image display switching control unit which having alternating electronic signal controlling [on/off] brightness/darkness status of first light source and second light source alternatively.

### **REMARKS**

Claims 1, 4 and 15 were presented for examination and rejected in the official action mailed September 27, 2002. Reconsideration of this application as amended hereby is requested.

Claims 1, 3-4, 6-11 and 13-15 are hereby amended. Claim 2 and 5 are hereby canceled without prejudice. No new matter is being added.

**Claims 1 and 15 were rejected as being unpatentable over Braid (U.S. Patent No. 3,297,822) under 35 U.S.C. § 102 (b). This rejection is respectfully traversed.**

Regarding claim 1, claim 1 as amended is independent and now recites as follows:

1. An optical seal comparator, comprising: a) a splitter mirror, which making partial penetration and reflection of image; b) a mirror, which making total reflection of image; c) a first light source, which illuminates first seal pattern for first image; d) a second light source,

which illuminates second seal pattern for second image; wherein the splitter mirror and mirror formed an optical path, the splitter mirror at an inclined angle of 45 degree in the said optical path, the first image goes to splitter mirror, is the same as the optical distance of second image goes to mirror, then being reflected to splitter mirror, an operator is able to observe the first image and second image, both images are presented on the same optical plane.

Claim 1 recites an optical seal comparator whose combination including "the first image goes to splitter mirror, is the same as the optical distance of second image goes to mirror, then being reflected to splitter mirror." Braid does not disclose or suggest an first image goes to splitter mirror, is the same as the optical distance of second image goes to mirror, then being reflected to splitter mirror. Claim 1 is thus patentably distinct over Braid.

Regarding claim 2, claim 2 is hereby canceled without prejudice.

Regarding claim 3, claim 3 as amended is independent and now recites as follows:

3. An optical seal comparator, comprising: a) a splitter mirror, which making partial penetration and reflection of image; b) a mirror, which making total reflection of image; c) a first light source, which illuminates first seal pattern for first image; d) a second light source, which illuminates second seal pattern for second image; wherein the splitter mirror and mirror formed an optical path, the splitter mirror at an inclined angle of 45 degree in the said optical path, the first image goes through splitter mirror to mirror, then being reflected to splitter mirror, is the same as the optical distance of second image goes to splitter mirror, an operator is able to observe

the first image and second image, both images are presented on the same optical plane.

Claim 3 recites an optical seal comparator whose combination including "the first image goes through splitter mirror to mirror, then being reflected to splitter mirror, is the same as the optical distance of second image goes to splitter mirror, an operator is

able to observe the first image and second image, both images are presented on the same optical plane." Braid does not disclose or suggest an first image goes through splitter mirror to mirror, then being reflected to splitter mirror, is the same as the optical distance of second image goes to splitter mirror, an operator is able to observe the first image and second image, both images are presented on the same optical plane. Claim 3 is thus patentably distinct over Braid.

Regarding claim 5, claim 5 is hereby canceled without prejudice.

Regarding claim 8, claim 8 as amended is independent and now recites as follows:

8. An optical seal comparator, comprising: a) a splitter mirror, which making partial penetration and reflection of image; b) a mirror, which making total reflection of image; c) a first light source, which illuminates first seal pattern for first image; d) a second light source, which illuminates second seal pattern for second image; and e) a second mirror; wherein the splitter mirror and mirror formed an optical path, the splitter mirror at an inclined angle of 45 degree in the said optical path, the first image goes to splitter mirror, then being reflected to mirror, then being reflected back to splitter mirror, is the same as the optical distance of second image goes to second mirror, then being reflected to splitter mirror, an operator is able to observe the first

image and second image, both images are presented on the same optical plane.

Claim 8 recites that the optical seal comparator further including a second mirror.

Claim 8 recites an optical seal comparator whose combination including "the first image goes to splitter mirror, then being reflected to mirror, then being reflected back to splitter mirror, is the same as the optical distance of second image goes to second mirror, then being reflected to splitter mirror, an operator is able to observe the first

image and second image, both images are presented on the same optical plane."

Braid does not disclose or suggest an first image goes to splitter mirror, then being reflected to mirror, then being reflected back to splitter mirror, is the same as the optical distance of second image goes to second mirror, then being reflected to splitter mirror, an operator is able to observe the first image and second image, both images are presented on the same optical plane. Claim 8 is thus patentably distinct over Braid.

Regarding claim 10, claim 10 as amended is independent and now recites as follows:

10. An optical seal comparator, comprising: a) a splitter mirror, which making partial penetration and reflection of image; b) a mirror, which making total reflection of image; c) a first light source, which illuminates first seal pattern for first image; d) a second light source, which illuminates second seal pattern for second image; and e) a second splitter mirror and a second mirror; wherein the splitter mirror and mirror formed an optical path, the splitter mirror at an inclined angle of 45 degree in the said optical path, the first image goes through first splitter mirror, to second splitter mirror, then being reflected to mirror, then being reflect back to second splitter mirror, then being reflected to splitter mirror, is the same as the optical distance of second image goes to second mirror, then being reflected from there goes through second splitter

mirror, to mirror then being reflected back to second splitter mirror, then being reflect to splitter mirror, an operator is able to observe the first image and second image, both images are presented on the same optical plane.

Claim 10 recites that the optical seal comparator further including a second splitter mirror and a second mirror.

Claim 10 recites an optical seal comparator whose combination including "the first image goes through first splitter mirror, to second splitter mirror, then being reflected to mirror, then being reflect back to second splitter mirror, then being reflected to splitter mirror, is the same as the optical distance of second image goes to second mirror, then being reflected from there goes through second splitter mirror, to mirror then being reflected back to second splitter mirror, then being reflect to splitter mirror, an operator is able to observe the first image and second image, both images are presented on the same optical plane."

Braid does not disclose or suggest an first image goes through first splitter mirror, to second splitter mirror, then being reflected to mirror, then being reflect back to second splitter mirror, then being reflected to splitter mirror, is the same as the optical distance of second image goes to second mirror, then being reflected from there goes through second splitter mirror, to mirror then being reflected back to second splitter mirror, then being reflect to splitter mirror, an operator is able to observe the first image and second image, both images are presented on the same optical plane.

Claim 10 is thus patentably distinct over Braid.

Regarding claim 15, claim 15 as amended depends from claim 1, 3, 8, or 10 and further recites that the optical seal comparator including "an image display switching control unit which having alternating electronic signal controlling brightness/darkness status of first light source and second light source alternatively."

Braid does not disclose or suggest an image display switching control unit which having alternating electronic signal controlling brightness/darkness status of first light source and second light source alternatively. For reasons discussed above in regard to claims 1, 3, 8 or 10, claim 15 is patentably distinct over Braid.

**Claims 4 was rejected as being unpatentable over Braid (U.S. Patent No. 3,297,822) under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a). This rejection is respectfully traversed.**

Regarding claim 4, claim 4 as amended depends from claim 1 and now recites as follows:

4. An optical seal comparator in accordance with claim 1, further comprising: a) a first lens, which place between first seal pattern and splitter mirror; b) a second lens, which place between second seal pattern and splitter mirror; wherein the first image goes through first lens, then to splitter mirror, is the same as the optical distance of second image goes through second lens, to mirror, then being reflected to splitter mirror.

Claim 4 recites that the optical seal comparator further including a first lens and a second lens.

Claim 4 recites an optical seal comparator whose combination including "the first image goes through first lens, then to splitter mirror, is the same as the optical distance of second image goes through second lens, to mirror, then being reflected to splitter mirror."

Braid does not disclose or suggest an first image goes through first lens, then to splitter mirror, is the same as the optical distance of second image goes through second lens, to mirror, then being reflected to splitter mirror. Thus, for the reasons discussed above in regard to claim 1, claim 4 is patentably distinct over Braid.

In view of the remarks above, Applicants respectfully submit that claims 1, 3, 4, 8, 10 and 15 are now in condition for allowance.

Respectfully submitted,  
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